Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the loweſt ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

So th' injur'd ſea, which, from her wonted courſe,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*

Had not the ſaid ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries; as the Britiſh *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruiſe her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile paces. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To ſing.

Wherein the chearful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſick. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* vii.

2. To celebrate by ſong.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the ſhepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the ſound of the viol, and invent to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos*, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his ſong, and haſten'd his relief;
And chang'd to ſnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

CHANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleaſant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 290.

CHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Watton.*

Jove's etherial lays, reſiſtleſs fire,
The *chanter's* ſoul, and raptur'd ſong inſpire,
Inſtinct divine! nor blame ſevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note ſhrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' firy car
In haſte was climbing up the eaſtern hill. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Hark, hark, I hear
The ſtrain of ſtrutting *chanticleer*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben. Johnſon's Maſk.*

Theſe verſes were mentioned by Chaucer, in the deſcription of the ſudden ſtir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger.

Sweet bird, that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy,
Thee, *chantreſs* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n ſ.* [from *chant.*]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by; to thoſe before him,
And, underneath that conſecrated roof,
Plight me the full aſſurance of your faith. *Shakeſp. T. Night.*

CHA'OS. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.

The whole univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confuſion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worſt, I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions, as ſome have done.

Their reaſon ſleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill ſorted, and miſjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

We ſhall have nothing but darkneſs and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Plea'd with a work, where nothing's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* ſtate, and the earthy particles ſubſided, then thoſe ſeveral beds were, in all probability, repoſited in the earth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with *chop*; nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, though referable to the ſame original ſenſe.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It alſo weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in ſundry places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular.*] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger muſcle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CHAPE. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.

This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two ſorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build, or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape.*] Without a chape.

An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*]

A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* 10.

CHA'PITER. *n. ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid your *chapiters* and your fillets with gold. *Exodus*, xxxvi. 38.

CHA'PLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel.*

Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shakeſp.*

Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* iii.

A chief

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapleſs*, and knocked about the muzzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

CHA'PLET. *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of pater noſters and ave marias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made uſe of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ſtirrups, every time a perſon mounts on a different horſe and ſaddle, and to ſupply the want of academy ſaddles, which have no ſtirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, liquouriſh *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens; the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n ſ.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will ſhake your ſhaking, I can tell you, and that ſoundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } CHA'PPED. } *particip. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* ſkins they laid. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'PTER. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, can produce then no ſcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis*, *to the end of the chapter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does not ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars, or pillaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts frequently into various cracks. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [cyrpe, work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs, or care, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

But a meer woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

CHA'RACTER. *n ſ.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτὴρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 542.

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery!——
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—
You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 273.

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *characteriza.*] That which
CHARACTERI'STICK. } conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

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